

tion, and placed in a small bowl, with carefully washed greens and lettuce. The following record was kept daily for one month.

January 26: two egg deposits appeared on the side of the bowl, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and almost colorless. Jan. 27: cell-like segmentation was noted in one cluster. Jan. 28: two more egg deposits. Jan. 29: one egg. Jan. 31: one egg. Feb. 1: one egg. Feb. 2: two eggs. Feb. 4: one egg. Feb. 5: one egg. Feb. 8: two deposits. Feb. 10 to 14: snail eating, and for last two days remaining stationary on the bottom of the globe. Feb. 16: two new egg clusters. Feb. 17: one deposit on glass above water line. Feb. 20-23: no new deposits; two above water became dry and powdery. Feb. 24: some ten or twelve tiny snails were noted, crawling on the sides of the bowl. Record was closed.—DOROTHY D. FREAS, 8935 86th Street, Woodhaven 21, New York.

MESANELLA, A NEW GENUS IN THE CAMAENIDAE.—In a revision of the Philippine members of this family we have segregated several species that belong to a group quite separate and distinct from *Phoenicobius* Möreh, a group in which they have generally been included. The species in *Mesanelia* are globose to depressed-globose usually wider than high and smooth to rather coarsely and axially ribbed. The shells may be of a plain color or banded. The shells of *Phoenicobius* are generally pupoid in shape with a dome shaped spire. They are usually higher than wide and often possess apertural teeth, a character not known to exist in *Mesanelia*. Genotype, *Helix trailli* Pfeiffer.

Our studies indicate that this new genus occurs only on Palawan and the Balabac Islands. In addition to *Mesanelia trailli* (Pfeiffer) it includes *M. monochroa* (Sowerby) and its many associated species and subspecies. *Mesanelia* is named for Pedro de Mesa, a teacher of English in the Philippines, who has done much to advance our knowledge of Philippine mollusks, especially those from the islands of Lubang, Mindoro and Palawan.—W. J. CLENCH AND R. D. TURNER.

CORRECTIONS.—Localities (cf. 1950, Naut., 64, p. 56) for *Holospira roemeri* are Dierck's Ford, Guadalupe River, Kendall Co.; West Verde Creek, Bandera Co.; Sanderson, Terrell Co., Texas. *H. roemeri brevissima* Pilsbry also was found at Garner State Park, Uvalde Co., Texas.—C. D. ORCHARD.